THE NEW YORK SUN, ublished daily, Sundays excepted, at the Sun idings, cor. of Fulton and Nassau sts., and de-red to subscribers in New York city and vicinity IX AND A QUARTER CENTS per week. Circulation, 60.000 Copies per day. THE WEEKLY SUN is published at 75 cents a rear; 16 months \$1; single copies 2 cents.
MOSES S. BKACH, Proprietor.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—500 TORS
paving stones. Apply at 79 Jersey ave. Jersey
octi Full VANTED-2 SHEET IRON WORKMEN ANTED—AN EMBRGETIC, FIRST class sheet man, to take charge of sixty stris. A dy situation and best wages. References for straid-and casability required. Address box 116, Philia Post office.

NTED-FRINGE AND GIMP WEAV Apply to C. W. CROSBY, manufacturer o ANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON Ladd & Webster's machine; one also on Grover & re; a vost maker, who can bring her own work, red. Ladd & vaught use of machines, and work Apply to Mrs. HUNTER, 102 Fulton st. Sprok-

WANTED-LADIES TO LEARN TO OPE

WANTED—A SOBER AND INDUS-trious man to do laboring work; the situation will be ready if the applicant suits. Apply at No. 21 west both at the applicant suits. Apply at No. 21

WARTED_RESPECTABLE GIRLS (OF all nations, Catholics and Protessants, to fill introduced in superior of the state WANTED -- A GOOD SHIRT CUTTER of 3'171

WANTED-6 GIRLS, AT 47 MAIDEN
Lans, who understand sewing band boxes a few
good hat scuttle moulders, by SILAS JONES & CO.
621 3'147

WANTED—A GOOD SMART GERMAN or English sight to the housework of a small smilty of three persons; must be a good wish as and poper, and have best of references. Apply to Mrs. REED, 101 Second st, Williamsburgh, OZI 2*186 WANTED IMMEDIATELY-10 GIBLS-

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES army, 800 sole bodied men, between 21 and 35 cars, pay \$11 per month, furnished with board, clothing and medical attendance; slee 20 good musicians ranted for artillery, and infantry bands. For further aformation, apply at the principal recurring redespond, 115 Codar at.

WANTED-LADIES TO LEARN TO OF-Werste on Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, and Sowe's sewing machines; practice entil perfect on all choice of work, and recommended to shops; blading and all the other gauges taught perfect; lessons given brough the day and after 6 evenings; terms \$1. Also il kinds of sewing machines to less, Cell \$12 Heary 1, near Grand.

WASTED-FOM U. S. ARMY-100 AC-tive mess. Pay from \$11 to \$23 per menth, with cord, clothing, do. Also unsteines wanted, Apply 1 the Recutifing offices, \$6 Chathans et, or 168 South most.

WANTED—LADIES TAUGHT TO OPE-rate on Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's swring austhines by Singer's labs baseher: practice until per-set on all kinds of work, andresoumended to places flow learning. Busting, tooking and hummong suage salu aid for St. M. Employers caupited with the best of pynators at 52 Bankon sky also epizations wanted. at 8 Sancrine. ARTED_LADIES TO LEARN TO OP-

Y words on Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's and other wing machines, and practice till perfect, and section, and consumments to sinuations as operators, is constrained and so is at 117 Alice tool.

218 2464-7155 A GOOD MANY WOMEN WANTED DAILY

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS 25 GOOD FUR SEWERS WANTED AT 200 LABORERS WANTED—ON THE States Island Rail Road Apply to N H. SCKER, contractor, at No. 2 Royling Green; or of the feroman on rections 1, 2 and 2, Vanderbill Lamburg, States Island.

BOARDING.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO LET—

With beard to a gauteman and his wife; also a repostable young men san be accommodated with his or partial beard, where only 8 of 6 persons are aken. Inquire 81 Orchard st. only bear 150 GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO

TOARDING ON THIRD AVE—A FEW RED speciable years men can be accommodated with
blestaat rowns and , ood beard, at \$1 per week; day
varders \$2.50, by applying at 108 Twonby sighth at,
oof of 8d ave.

COALDING — MES CAS SE ACCUMING Delated with good boxes, clean bade and stay rooms, at 110 Third aw, second house from 17th st; terms 38 yeakly, lenguire to the store.

DOARDING—A FRW TOUNG MEN CAN
D be accommodated with board at \$5 per week;
dagte men can bave single beds for \$5 to per week,
with privilege of bath, hot and cold water, at \$76
itinik at, between let ave, and Ave. A. odi bese*176 COD BUARD AND PLRABANT HOMES for single goutlemen, at \$2 a week; single rooms for single goutlemen at motorate terms. Apply at \$1 allivan 67 blane 67 \$2.50 -YOUNG MEN CAN HAVE
\$2.50 good board and lodeing at \$9.50 per
grack, at 19 Wooster st, or lodeing at 16 Laurens st, for
ite cents per night, Gentleman and wife V combs a
light.

COAL.

ALL MY COAL DRLIVERED, SCREEN-d. red, from under ever-Coal and weight of 1900 in were author. Fract corner of Houston and Gram-ish of the Hamm rule;), and as my oid and, Wei-man West. Orders 15 ft in ever 384 Green with, u has west. Orders 16, Beddiff, 019 8406°197

LARGE SUPPLY ON THE BEST PAR hy code red or white a h, stove, range or far ator, succeed and delivered at \$4.00 per four, from yet director of King and Greenwick directs, occupied of his

COAL-FIRST QUALITY WHITE AND
Red Ash, Rescreened and delivered from Yards,
\$13 Bevery, \$11 depress, 470 Brozen, and \$45 Houses,
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\$15 B COAL-04.50, STOVE OR EGG SIZE

COAL—BEST PEACH OSCHAED, RED
with sait also Lebitch and other coals always
on hund, at the lowest market perios, at QUEENFELT
DE Canal of, the flutch ave, bed Side and Side de, a
get Second of

COAL, AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES—For the best red and white sale store, say and furness, superiod well, and full weight warranted at JEC. J. British T., Let avenue, corner financial at JEC. J. British T., Let avenue, corner financial at JEC. J. British T., Let avenue, and Financial at JEC. J. British T., Let avenue, and JEC. J. British T. British T. J. British T. British T. J. British T. British T. British T. J. British T. COAL — EVERY TOR 2000 Like.

The very best quality of red or white subper immile me, will be sold at the levest such prior.
Becaused and delivered from years in Reconvoid ofand 604 and 607 dents of. Orders married at the filtyth
Ward Hotel, corner Dennie and Courter de, and 100
percents over, occurred and d. P. GARBERTE.

RED ASH, (PRACH OECHARD,) LEHIGE bread Mountain Coals, from the most approv, at lowest market price, from yard; 50 contess from boats HEMEY EMEYE, cor. Cana tre and Jane and West sts. oals 94cc 134

CCHUYLEILI. COAL.—RED ASH, EGG D and stove, \$4 50; White Ask, all sizes, \$4 40; Eed Ask, small stove size, \$4 30; Nut Coal, \$4. This coal is of the best quality, and is delivered in prime order, at she shove prices. A liberal deduration to those carting it themselves. JOHN E. WHITE, \$60 West 18th root.

PRE TON—COAL—RED ASH, FEACH, D or Orchard, large and sonl for stoves, 34, delivered forces, range and farmace, looust mountain, and Lebish, at lowest prices. Bear kindling wood at whole male prisms, at yard, 197 and 189 West 19th st. bot, 75 and 75 and

A FOR NUT, \$4 50 FOR STOVE, EGG or broken coal, sed, or white set, Our coal is unresented in quality, and unequalied in preparation.

OUMINIST & CLARKE, cores 1804 st, and Ave.

\$4.50 COAL — PERSONS WISHING social coal of all kinds, the best in the market, corefully prepared and houset weight, rill cat the applying at yards 200 Grand, 50 St anton, and 11 Orchard St. G. EBACH.

A 50. LEHIGH AND LOCUST OF THE PARTY OF THE

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PRICE ONE CENT

HOUSEKEEPING

NUMBER 8518

AT KINZEYS Ommencing this morning at 10 o'clock. The Store has been closed to mark down the prices—the entire stock to be said off.

5.002 yea, amorted styles, Ribbons, and Triumings, 10,000 yea, amorted styles, Ribbons, and Bigmard Ribbons, 1962.

1908. Aleh Riblom, would so we stop for 19 and 1908.

2 000 Needlework and Lace Collars, Sc., 6cts, 19c., 5.000 Elch Swiss and Jacomet Collars, Sc., 6cts, 19c., 5.000 Elch Swiss and Jacomet Collars, 19c., 19c., 50c., 51c., 5000 Elch Jacomet and Swirs Bands, 19c., 19c., 20c., 50c., 50c.,

COLUMBIAN HALL

We are offerent for CASH.

RRUSEELS, TAFLETLY CARPETE at The to SI IC
THREE FLY & PAPESTRY INGEAIN. See to 19
ALL WOOL INGRAINS. See to 19
OUTTON AND WOOL. See to 19
A good sanortment of Roga, Main, Table and Flane
Covers. Druggeds from one yard to four wards wide.

Bac*150 AUAMS & SPERURE, 281 Grand st.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR! -500 BARRELS
family floor for sale. Best depple extra family
floar from 30 50 to 26; very best dopple extra family
floar go to 56 50. JOHN WARDER, 50 Barriey at
5 to 56 50. JOHN WARDER, 50 Barriey at
5 to 56 50.

CECCERIES AND PROVENUES.

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CARRIES AND PROVENUES.

TEAS, WINER, GROCERIES AND PROVINGOUS
FOR CARRIES AND PROVINGOUS
Laportents to up-low families, botel und restaurant

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TRIVING AS R. AGNEW has the largest othel or choice

saa, wines, groceries, flour and provisies to be found

in New York, at the lowest price. The undersigned
imports his own goods, and keeps 200,000 cash in his

business, and is thereby snabled to undersell may man

in New York. Call and see for yourselves. Commits

your own intercets and buy your goods where you can

get them themped and beat.

Just reserved

get barrels Narrie Brug.

500 barrels No. I family Meetings.

Lious charges No. I family Meetings.

Lious charges the low translation from the man.

LUCC charte and and management of the City free of charge, LUCC barrels choice branch fandly flow free of charge, floods dallwered to all parts of the City free of charge, TROM AS R. ACHEW, Importer, greece, flour and ten dealer, of Siac. Nor 249 Greenwich and 19 Merray etc. R. Y. MATCHES, MATCHES-ALL KIEDS OF M stove and shee pollah: a good assertment of tacks liquid bintas, int, buttons, taps, plus, &c. sheep to dealers, by P. UNERKART, I Doper, innesion of Bovery, Division and Chetham.

618 Mar*189

MATTRASSES AND BEDDING,

COMPOSTERS, PRATHERS, Se.
in all their varieties, at very reasonable prices.

ED Cail and lock at our assortment even if you should not conclude to purchase. Housekeepers should be cominctably supplied with Bedding for the Winter, and have is the place to find a good and chemp article, and have is the place to find a good and chemp article.

No. 883 Bleecker street, corner of Haumand.

Upholstering done to order.

DAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, cornices, tassels, cord, brames, de, 25 per cent less than Broadway prices. Fire boards on band and made to order, at THOS, J. DREW, 26 Carmine street. o'll ?4ac*188 DATENT THREAD CUTTING THIM BLE.

— Look out—Tailors, book-shitchers, shirt and
hosp skirt makers, operators on swring mashines,
and medide women generally, you can sare from
\$1 to \$2 per week extra by the use of STERL-LYS Patent Thread-Tutting Thimbies, which can
now be had at any funcy retail dors. (Ry and
country arests wanted. Apply to HARDING &
STEIRLY, 13 Wall st, 34 foor, How York. 600 Man*

CLOTHING.

E L L AND WINTER

CLOTHING,

REW STYLES, 1809, NOW READY!

CROSS R. HUTER & 60.3

MAMINUTE CLOTHING WESS WESS.

We are now of the company of

and BOYS CLOTHING, of Choice Malwrish and Factionshie Spides, manufactured expressly for City and Country Frade, and assure our outcomers and the public at large, that an examination of our stock will souvine them that there is no exaggeration in mying we have the best assortiment of him and Boys Clothing is the city, and at Prices faily the per cent. helewing its the city, and at Prices faily the per cent. helewing other establishment. Having purchased our materials at the late trade siles, we are enabled to offer an election at the late trade siles, we are enabled to offer an election at the late trade siles, we are enabled to offer an election at the late trade siles, we are enabled to offer an election at the late trade siles, we are enabled to offer an election at the late trade siles, we are enabled to offer an election at the late trade siles, we are enabled to offer an election at the late trade siles, we are enabled to offer an election and Bower. It is to be a soft of the late of the late

LURS—FURS—FURS—LADIES, NOW IS

the time to get your Pure, and CUPBILL, of 169
Pulson at Brockive. (up stairs) is just the man who
can supply ton with as since a set of SABLE, SING,
FITCH, SQUIREBL, do, and as cheep, if not cheapce, then may manuscuterer in the city. Best cait in
and examine his new assortiment, as there is no chare
for looking. BF N R.—Gent counts FUR GLIVES
of the best quality always on hand or make to exact.
Don't forget the Ne.—169 Futton et, (up stairs) Brocklyn.

FURS FURS FURS LADING A SECRIFIA —Furs cared by the Indians reads a cless that in-creases their value every year—ye, their agents, re-saive from them only such—fewed prices in the city annian crowds of ladies daily at the Great Western and Northern Far Frappers Dupot, Sales rooms 6 Bowers, DEAKE, Manager. Is and 5d av care pass the door. \$3.50 FOR GOOD WARM OVER-tion, at Oak Hall. Over coats selling in procession, at Oak Hall.

\$5 PILOT AND BRAVER OVERCOATS— Fine Overcoats selling equally lew, at Oak Hall. BOYS' OVERCOATS! —OVERCOATS!!—At Great Bergaine, At Deck Court, Cak Hall, 74 and 86 Fulton. run lag through to 48, 47 and 49 Gold st. e. 25 3 183

DEGROOT'S OAK HALL CLOTHING Establishment-84 and 16 FULTON, EXTEND-ING through to 40, 47, and 46 GOLD ST. 923 F183 5 Ketablished 1834. 22

FOR SALE.

A COUNTER AND FIXTURES FOR SALE
A st 127 Third av. Also a furnished basement to let.
Enquire on the premises. FOR SALE-3 SCREEKS (STOVE, EGG

MARBLE MANTLES—THE ADVERTISES that you had shout 30 mantles status and voin IVI has on hand about 30 menties, statuary and vein, which he will dispose of very low for oach at his yard \$45 Minth ave, near 50s st; also a few headstones a half price. PETER A. BROWH.

CEGAR MAKERS WILL FIND IMPORTED
Disvans scraps and all kinds of leaf tobsoes, cheap,
wholesale and retail, at the Leaf Tobsoes Deput of
W. H. FREY, 2 Bowery, cor. of Deput of, basements,
equil 8'1166 STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER—A 26 horse power steam engine, locometive boiler, and fixtures, nearly new, and in good order, is offered for sale on account of a removal. It can be seen in operation at 15 Moreor et.

STAND FOR SALE IN WASHINGTON Market fit for any kind of bosiness. Inquire

CHAMBERS, 606 Washington Market. 115 6'18 SEWING MACHINES—NEW AND SEC-oud hand for sale-Geover & Baker's, Whosler & Wilson's, and others. Hashines bougas, exchanged and repaired. Ladies learned to operate, We Canal of 5 doors cast from Broadway. JOHR L. BOUKWHILL.

SEWING MACHINES—SINGRE'S.
Wheeler & Wilsou's, and Grover & Reber's, all sleet, scored hand, chrup for outh and warranted. Associated for the control of the

TO FARMERS AND MILKERN-THE heat of field for sale. Gold at the crain distance of sale at the crain distance of 10 164

THE NEW YORK SUN.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1859.

The Pime Indiane.

The Pime Indians, living on the Gila river in Arizona, are a very interesting tribe. Our gov. rnment has lately distributed among them a upply of farming tools, cotton goods and trinkits, as a reward for the many favors they have hown to emigrants and the United States troops assing through their country. They are emiently a peaceful tribe, and are in a good condition to receive the arts of civilized life and instruction in Christianity. The Providence Jourad publishes some facts in relation to them, obtained from gentlemen of that city who visited the Pimos with the American boundary commission :-

Mission:—
Owing to the intrequency of rain, the soil cannot be cultivated in siry of the northern States of Mexico, Arizona, New Mexico, or portions of Texas, without artificial ririgation; hence, it is only near streams where there can be any agriculture. These Indians, therefore, to render their lands productive, have cut exasts and ditches through them; and by constructing a dam series the river, are enabled to conduct the water over them whenever and wherever the meaning the stream. eanals and ditches through them; and by constructing a dam across the fiver, are enabled to conduct the water over them whenever and wherever it is necessary. By this means they produce large crops.—
They raise chiefly Indian corn, and a very small variety of white beans. Fumphins, squashes, melons and ontons are also cultivated. Their corn and wheat they grind by hand on stones, the women being the chief laborers, and make a good quality of bread. The men labor only in the field,—hee their lands, plant and gather their crops; although when the harvest is ready to be gathared, the women all turn out, and with the men help to bring in their crops. This is all done by means of a particular kind of framework or basket, strapped to their shoulders and backs, upon which the corn, wheat and other products are pited, and then carried to their houses. Here the grain is threshed out and stored away in granaties.

The most interesting fact connected with these Indians is their cultivation of cotton, which they spin and weare into branks its, and into such materials as they require for garments Ekcept in the winter, they wear nothing but a blanket folded, or strip of cloth around their loms, which hangs do wn to their knees. The upper part of their bodies, their legs and arms, are bare; but in the head dresses they make most show. Oaps, turchase, feathers and trinkets are here displayed in great producion, in the arrangement of which they show much taste. The implements used for spin-

up great profusion, in the arrangement of which they show much taste. The implements used for appraining and weaving are of the most primitive character. They also make an excellent kind of pottery, which is used for all demestic purposes, carrying and holding water, cooking, dishes for eating from, &c., fec. Their basicets, too, are superior to those made by the earlier Indians.

holding water, cooking, dishes for eating from, &c., &c. Their baskets, too, are superior to those made by the earlier Indians.

The color of the Pimos is more of a dark brown than the reddish bue of the eastern tribe of Indians. They use little paint on their faces and bodies, and careless for trinkets and useless ornaments than Indians generally. Unike many of the Pueblo, or semi-civilized tribes of New Merico, the Pimos have never been Christianized, yet they know of the Christian Ged, and manifest a strong desire to have the doctrines of Christianity taught them. None of our aborigines are so deserving the statention of philanthropists as these innocent people. A few mechanics, such as blacksmiths, expenters, and workers in leasher, together with farmers, to instruct them in the trades to which they appertain, would do a vast deal for their advancement and preservation. Missionaries and school-masters are equally needed. With the wiid, nomadic tribes, lattle or nothing can be accomplished towards their civilination, but these agricultural tribes, already acquainted with some of the arts, any just in the condition to receive and be benefitted by our civilization.

The only currency of the Empire is the chiese or cash, a copper or brass coin somewhat smaller and much thinner than a United States cent, er cash, a copper or brass coin somewhat smaller and much thinner than a United States cent, bearing on one side a Chinese and on the other a Mantchoo inscription, and perforated with a square hole. These cash are strung in houndreds, forming a string, are equal to one hundreds, forming a string, are equal to one ounce or dollar's worth of silver. The bundles of 100 are seldom untied, and thus it happens that cash of high antiquity are frequently discovered by the few foreigners who have interested themselves in this, the most ancient of existing coinage. The cash of the 7th century of our era differed only in the inscriptions from those of the present day, and are sometimes found in circulation. The debased cash, to which I have already alluded, are coined in immense quantities by dishonest mandarins, as well as by private speculators, and are raixed with the government cash in as large a proportion as possible. In some of the Northern provinces chao, or large cash, worth 10, 50 or 100 of the small coin, are in circulation. Foreigners, however, unless they especially seek it, seldom see the cash. The only qurrency acknowledged by the people at present is the Maxican islar, which, however, has entirely lost the factitions value it once bore. It circulates at its commercial value of 4s. 2d. sterling. The Caracter of the cash of the caracter of the carac commercial value of 4s. 2d. sterling. The Carelus dollar, which was once worth 7s. 6d. sterling,
will now scarcely circulate at par, and United
States and South American dollars are not in
favor. Small change is supplied by English
shillings and American halves and quarters; below that, the sycca, or broken silver, comes inteplay; and when small change is scarce, as it
very ofter is, one either goes without, or accepts
chereets as a circulating madium.—Corr. Tribune.

The Coloses, 80, serew steamship, ii; fires in the steam basin at Portsmouth, Eng., recently, for the purpose of testing the efficiency of her furnace in the filling of beliew shot with molfor the purpose of testing the efficiency of her fureace in the filling of hellew shot with molten iron. The Serpent target brig was steeted as a mark on which to try the effect of these fearful missiles fired from a gun on board Her Majesty's ship Excellent. The furnace worked in the most satisfactory manner, supplying without any difficulty fully one ten of melcan iron per heur. The effect of these glebus of liquid metal striking a ship are supposed to be that they would break, and scattering the liquid metal on the weod-work of the ship, at ence set her on fire. The nature of the experiment on Thursday, however, precluded its being tried in reference to its effects, as compared with red-het shor; as hitherto prepared fer such purposes. The hollow fron globes were filled with the molten iron from the furnace on board the Collosus alongside the north wall of the steam basin, and were then conveyed in an iron bucket to a beat on the opposite side of the quay, which pulled off to the Excellent; the average time from the metal being run off from the furnace, until the missile left the mouth of the gun on its errand of destruction, being six minutes. To ascertain the effects of the practice it was, of course, necessary that the shot should effect a lodgment in the object fired at; but this was found, from the retten state of the Serpent and the short range—800 yards—to be a matter of too great difficulty. Ten shots were fired altogether, two of which burst, but the metal inside of them had lost too much of its liquidity from the length of time it had been drawn from the furnace to produce the effects intended in its liquid state.

The Auburn Union tells the following story, which, it says, it received from Dr. ABRAHAM L. Cox himself: which, it says, it received frem Dr. Abraham L. Cox himself:

When Dr. Samum. H. Cox removed from the city of New York, to accept a Professorship in the Auburn Theological Seminary, he authorized his brother, Dr. Abraham L. Cox, to sell his house in that city. Dr. Abraham advertised in the city papers that the house was for sale, when he received a call from a venerable, well-known Scotchman, with gold mounted came, and shuff box in hand, and proposed to purchase it. The Doctor named the price, which was thought by the venerable stranger rather exortiant; but he assigns the following pressing reasons for buying it. Said he, "Dr. Cox, my name is lass, so you perceive, from my accent, a Sockhman. I am, sir, the head of a family, consisting of five precious souls, in covenant with Jesus Carist. I belonged to a Church of Covenant-rs, in Sociand, for more than forty years, and, until it broke the Coverant, by leaning toward the Presbyberians. I men travelled Sociand through, to find, if possible, another Church which had kept the Covenant, but I have looked this city through for a church in the Covenant, but I have given over the search in despair. I believe, sir, upon my sunl, that I, sir, and my own family, are the only persons certified to be aved in the city of New York." Here the vonerable stranger heaved a heavy sigh, regaled his mast organs from his smiff box, and concluded; "I think the price exorditant, but stern necessity forces me to buy it. As I can flad no Church in the Covenant here which has not broken it, I am forced to purchase such a house as this, where we can live, and hold religious services under the same roof. My son, who will soon be admitted to the ministry, may preach to us there, and administer the rights of the Covenant, and possibly, in this way, we can manage to save our souls."

Coverant, and possibly, in this way, we can manage to save our souls."

The Heat Fast.

Word is the healthlest, because it contains a large amount of exygen; coal has nene, hence, in burning it, the exygen necessary for its combustion must be supplied from the air of the room, leaving it "closely" oppressive. A coal fire will ge out unless it has a constant and large supply of air, while wood, with comparatively little, having a large supply within itself, turns to "live" coals. Close-grained heavy woods, like hickory and oak, give out the most heat; while pine and poplar, being opined-grained, heat up the quickest. The value of fuel as a heating material, is determined by the amount of water which a pound will raise to a given temperature; thus, one pound of weed will

convert forty pounds of ice to boiling water, while a pound of coal will thus heat near eighty pounds of ice cold water; hence, pound for pound, coal is as good again for more heating purposes, and wood is as good again as peat, which is the product of sedges, seeds, rushes, mosses, &c.

peat, which is the product of sedges, seeds, rushees, messes, &c.
But, if a ton of coal, that is, twenty-eight bushels, or twenty-two hundred and forty pounds, cost five dollars, it is about equal to the best wood at two dollars and a quarter a cord. Coal, at twelve dollars and a half a cord. It would be more equitable, if wood was dry, to sall it by the pound. Such is the custom in France. For heating sleeping apartments, wood should be used.

How to Navigate the Air.

A correspondent—" Vespertilio"— writes to the London Times as follows;—I believe it cannot be too absolutely stated that balloons are, and must be, incapable of being directed. They are, and must be, entirely at the mercy of the current of air in which they float. This is a necessary condition of their buoyancy. All the analogies by which inventors have been encouraged in the delusive hope of being able to guide balloons are false analogies. The rudders of ships and the tails of birds have been mis-quoted sanly. Ships do not fleat suspended in one alement alone, as balloons float in the air. On the other hand, birds are not buoyant, nor do they guide themselvs by their tails. A ship does not float in the water, but on it; and another element, on which she does not float, is that in which she main y moves. A bird does not float at all, either in the air or on it, in the proper sense of that term, that is to say, it is not lighter, as a balloon is, than the element in which it moves, but tamenesly heavier, Tre condition of a fish under water is more nearly like the condition of a balloon in the sir; but there the condition of a baltoon in the air; but there are here also essential differences. We may depend upon it that if we are ever designed to navigate the air it will be by a strict adherence depend upon it that if we are ever designed to navigate the air it will be by a strict adherence to the principle and to close imitation of the means which have been designed by the Creator for effecting the same purpose in flying animals.

The problem of aerial navigation will never be solved until the principles of diignt are clearly understood nor until we recognise precisely what are the obstacles which prevent us from acting upon them by artificial means. At is, of course, possible that these obstacles may brove to be insuperable. I entertain a different impression; but, at all events, they cannot be overcome until they are exactly known. I believe them to be all summed up in one great deficit of our present mechanical knowledge—a light motive power. I have very little hope that, until a lighter motive power than steam is discovered, aerial navigation will be acomplished. But even with steam some experiments might be tried which would test the principles of flight, and at least lead the way in a right direction for the progress of discovery. Lassums that it would be easy to derive from a steam engine the per pendicular actions of a bird's wing. In truth, the direct action of a pird's wing.

would be easy to cerive from a steam engine the perpendicular action of a pistor would give this movement. I think this is the slopple principle of Nasmyth's steam bangaer. Would there be any difficulty in making such a piston work a pair of wings, constructed on some such model as the wings of a bat? What is the maximum velocity with which such a piston could be made to work at a given velocity?

When these questions have been answered by

velocity with which such a piston could be made to work at a given velocity?

When these questions have been answered by calculation or experiment, the next step would be to ascertain the lifting power of such action. I have no hepe that any steam engine can be made so light and so powerful as to work wing capable of lifting its own weight. In Cefault of any other means of dealing with it, I would suggest that it be balanced by the lifting power of a balloon. In this combination, beit observed, the whole machine would not be buoyant. Even this modified use of a balloon is open to great objections, because the power exercised over it by the slightest current of air would be very great, and the experiment could only be tried in a tranquil atmosphere; but, in default of any machine capable of lifting the whole of its own weight, there seems to be no alternative but to take off part of the weight by a balloon. My belief is that such a machine, when it ross from the ground, would be found capable of being directed, and that the direction of its flight would be determined by that in which its wing s were set.

To preserve grapes in the autum and winter is an object of much importance. A distinguished french horticulturist, M. Rose Charmer, gives the following simple recipe in the Journal of Volegranche:—Leave the bunches on the vine as long as the frost will permit, fin his neighborhood, till the end of October, This, of course, must depend on latitude and exposure.) Before they are tunched by the frost, but each bunch with a tire of the branch live of the joints above the bunch of grapes. Cover the upper extremity of the twig with grafting wax to prevent the evaporation of the fluids still in the fibrous tissue. Each bunch being thus prepared, the lower extremity of the twig is inserted in a small vial filted with water, to which is added five grammes (a good sized tea spoouful) of pulverized charcoal. In this charcoal lies the entire secret of success.—Cover the mouth of the bottle with wax and the preparation is terminated. Then take a narrow strip of board, bere heles in it between three and four inches apart, and of a proper size to held four inches spart, and of a proper size to held the vials firmly. Attach this rack to the sides of the fruit room and plees the vials in it. Care must be taken to cut off the grapes which bemust be taken to cut off the grapes which begin to decay with a pair of scissors, and to keep
the temperature of the room above the freezing
point. In this way, Chasselas grapes may be
preserved in France till May." The method of
pruning the vine readers this mode of preserving the grape mere feasible in France than in the
United States; but in many cases the twigs may
be taken off with bunches of grapes without injury to the vines; and the small expense of the
vials rack, &c. can be no objection.

vials, rack, &c., can be no objection.

"I am what the old women call an 'Odd Fish.' I do nothing under Heaven without a metive—never. I attempt nothing unless I think there is a probability of my succeeding. I ask ne favors when I think they are not deserved; and, finally, I don't wait upon the girls when I think my attentions would be disagreeable. I am a matter-of-fact man—I am. I once offered to attend a young lady home; I did seriously; that is, I meant to wait on her home if she wanted me. She accepted my offer. I went home with her; and it has ever since been an enigma to me whether she wanted me or not. I hade her 'good night," and she said not a word. I met her next day, and I said not a word. I met her next day, and I said not a word. I met her next day, and I said not a word. I met her next day, and I said not a word. I met her next day, and I said not a word. I met her said, and couldn't for the life of her conceive why. She begged me to explain, but did not give me a chance to do so. She said she hoped I wouldn't be effended; asked me to call, and it has ever since been a mystery to me whether she really wanted me to call or net.

I once saw a lady at her window. I thought I wouldn't be effended; asked me to call, and it has ever since been a mystery to me whether she really wanted me to call or net.

I once saw a lady at her window. I thought I would call. I did. I inquired for the lady, and was told she was net at home. I expect she was. I went away thinking so. I rather think so still. I met her again. She was offended—said I had not been 'neighborly.' She reproached me for my negligence; said she thought I had been unkind. And I've ever since wondered whether she thought she or not.

A lady once said to me that she should like to be married if she could get a good congenial husband who would make her happy, or at least try to. She was not difficult to please, she said. I should like to get married too, if I could find a wife that would try to make me happy. She said, 'Umph!" and looked as if she meant what she said. She did. For when "I am what the old women call an 'Odd Fish.

matter of-fact way."

Brussels Lace.

Bressels Lace.

Some idea may be formed of what a sumptuous article of dress is this lace, from the following paragraph in a letter to the Boston Journal:
The peculiarity of this lace, in addition to its fineness, which distinguishes it, is that many of the choicest patterns are worked separately, with the most alcrescopic minuteness, and are sewed on. The fixx employed in the manufacture grows near a place called Hal; the very best, however, comes from Hoberts and coast from 366 to \$80 per pound. We were took that much depends upon the tenuity of the fibre. We were offered a yard of the most expensive quality of the lace for the modest sum of forty dollars, but a very good quality could have been purchased for twelve dollars. We saw some even as low as three dollars. Handsome sets, embracing ladies' collars und sleeves of point lace, are sold from twelve dollars upward.

Boautiful Applique sets are sold as low as six dollars. The prices parfectly astonished our ladies, who had so often been sold by the American venders. The persons who spin the thread for lace, and also for French cambries, are obliged to work in confided dark rooms, into which light is only admitted partially by a small aporture, and by being thus compelled.

to pay more constant attention to work, they disci-pline the eye and attain the faculty of spinning the flax of that weblike finences which constitutes the excellence of these two fabrics. We are told that the girls employed in these establishments can only corn from 20 to 50 cents per day on an average.

A Paris correspondent of the Boston Travelles

A Paris correspondent of the Boston Traceller says:

Shails are crawling down more and more threats here annually. Ten years ago nobody but apothecaries and herb doctors shops, and a little dirty, dingy restaurant in the Bue Saint Honore kept them, and now they have a piace of their own at the great markets, and the restaurateur that does not keep them is considered decidedly "alow." A million and a haif snalls crawl down our threats every season; at Dijon alone they bring 16.50c. per hundred, and 6.000f. worth are cold, which every Francaman vow, by their Cocker and other reckoners, are equal in aliment to see hundred and 6.00 ft for continuous. Snails have the great virtue in the Papist's eyes; when you can eat nothing else, you may fill yourself full of snails until you had like an ansoonda after he swallowed and ox, without breaking your fast or coasing to mornify your field and Old Nick. Snails are "fish" in Papists' dictionaries. Apicius gives an excellent recipe for cooking them. We cat them (now that the saint Honore restaurant has joined Traylocked on the soules of the content of the property content on the care of the content of the property content on the care of the content excellent recipe for cocking them. We cat them (now that the Saint Honore restaurant has joined Troy) cooked on the spider or in an oven after they have been belied in their shell and seasoned with fresh butter and parsley chopped fine. They cause great ravages in vineyards, and cure consumption in men. In 1856, they did more damage in Lower Charento vineyards than the odium, and no way is known by which they can be driven from vineyards and orchards except by removing them forcibly and eating them with fresh butter and chopped parsley, after the "sui-fresh butter and chopped parsley, after the "sui-

driven from vineyaris and orenards except by removing them foreibly and eating them with fresh butter and chopped parslay, after the "spider" has given them a "shake down."

MICHELET, in his book on insects, quoted with eulogy the public spirit of a French professor at konen, who came into his lecture room one day, bearing in one hand a white porcelain soup plate filled with cockroaches, lice and chinches; "Mossieurs," said the patriot, "these insects have for centuries preyed upon man, let us prey upon them," following Hamler's advice, he suited the action to the word, and commenced devouring them; cockroach, louse and chinch were tossed into his mouth and crunched to pieces with professional adreitness. He avowed they were delightful; the cockroach had the flavor, if I remember rightly, of satisfich, trout and pinesapile, the louses anacked of truffled partridge, (coneficent louse to come ready truffled to our lips!) and the clinch was just like ripe vendson and plover married by Soyer and put to bed in some rich thick sauce. What an epicure "peer Ton" was.

Ton" was.

Lord Brongam.

We find in "Hurnard's Journal of Education," the following very admirable sketch of Lord Brougham, from the scholarly pen of E. I. Shars, Esq., of this city:

His parents, though neither wealthy nor distinguished by aristocratic titles, were in comfortable circumstances, and occupied a highly respectable social position. In childhood he was delicate and feeble to such a degree—being subject to frequent attacks of illness—that only faint hopes were entertained that he would over attain the age of mashood. The apprehension thus excited were rather increased than diminished by the precedence development of his mental factures—another child of the Boounam family, whose intelligence and memory had been equally remarkable, having died in his tenth year—for young Hassa had not only learned to read with facility, and to perform the simpler operations in arithmetic, when six years old, but was capable of reciting whole passages from Walles, Darsons and Pors, with uncering accuracy. The family physician concurred in the opinion that it was not desirable to encourage his intellectual progress as long as his health, continued in this precarious state. For over six months the child was scarcely permitted to see a book. Finding that he was nothing the better physically, if not the worse, for this privation, his sum—a liberally educated, enable madden lady—took upon herself the resp mished; not only offurnishing him such books as he wished, but devoted herself earnestly to beaching him. She had been engaged nearly a year at this labour flow before the secret was discovered; and as "little Harry" had then become as healthy as any of his playoustes, it is almost needless to say that she did not receive much blame from his parents; although the doctor felt somewhat morthid when it became evident that, after all, it was not his learned and skilful advice which was attended with such excellent results. This little episcet, trilling as it is in itself, and early is the life of Brounam as it occurred, is wo

The Emperer Alexander and the Serfe. who lately arrived at St. Petersburg to discuss the first part of the proposed law for the eman-cipation of the serfs, watted on the Emperor at Isatskoe Selo, his Majesty addressed them as feliows:

GENTLYMEN:—I am much happy to see you. I have calce you to assist me in a work which intercate myself not less than you, and of which you desire the success as much as I de. The future prosperity of Russia depends upon it. I am certage that my faithful mobiles, who have ever been devoted to the throne, will residually second me. I considered myself as the first mobile in the empire when I was her apparent. I was proud of the title. I am proud of it still, and I continue to took upon myself as forming part of your class. I have unmorned you have write emire confidence in you, and with the same confidence I have summened you have. To enlight me you as to your duties I have had instructions drawn up, which have been communicated to you. They have been mistanderstood. I hope that all two misunderstandings have now disappeared. I have read your letter, which was presented to me by I have I have read your letter, which was presented to me by I have I have read your letter, which was presented to me by I have I have read your letter, which was presented to me by I have I have read your letter, which was presented to me by I have I have read your letter, which was presented to me by I have I have ready on the first point of the commission will come to my knowledge. Those of your opinions which chanceds with that of the commission will enter into the regulation drawn up by it; at the others, even these whe may not agree with its opinion, will be presented to the central committee and isld before me. I am well awars, and you are convinced of it yourselves, gentlement, that this work cannot be accomplished without sacrifices, but I wish those sourifices to be made as light as possible. I will empleade or but hat you will justify my confidence in you not only by words, but by on your assistance in the firm hope that you wi tify my confidence in you, not only by words, b ceeds. Adicu, goatlemon.

The City of Mexico.

It is thus described by Humnolder, who visited it in 1805:—

The capital, reconstructed by the Spaniards, exhibits, perhaps, a less vivid, though a more august and majestic appearance than the ancient Tenochtitlan. Mexico is undoubtedly one of the finest cities ever built by Europeans in either hemisphere. With the exception of Petersburgh, Berlin, Philadelphia, and some quarters of Westminster, there does not exist a city of the same exteat which can be compared to the expital of New Spain for the uniform level of the ground on which it stands, for the regularity and breadth of the streets, and the extent of the public places. The architecture is generally of a pure style, and there are even edifices of a very beautiful structure. The exterior of the houses is not loaded with ornaments. Two sorts of hewn stone, the porous amygdaloid, called totsontis, and especially a porphyry of vitreous feld spath, without any quartz, give to the Mexican buildings an air of solidity, and sometimes even magnificence. There are none of those wooden balconies and galleries to be seen which distigures much all the European cities in both the indies. The balustrades and gates are all of Biscay iron, ornamented with tronze, and the houses, instead of roofs, have terraces, like those in Italy and other Seuthern countries.

Siegular Description of a Missater. It is thus described by HUMBOLDT, who visit-

Straular Description of a Misister. Rev. HENRY CLAY DEAN, a Methodist dirme, who was chaplain to the United States Senate, a year or two sines, appears to be making a tour at the West, in behalf of the Democratic party. His appearance is thus described by the Dubuque Times.

This individual, sent out by the State Demoeratic Central Committee, visited this city on
saturday last, and made a speech at the Courthouse. In personal appearance he is a curiosity.
He is about five and a half feet high, very fat
and slovenly, wears his hat tipped over on one
side, and when he walks, rolls and swaggers
along like an over-fed butcher. His profession
is that of a Methodist Minister, but he leoks and
acts about as much like a preacher as a porcupine does like an antelepe, or a heg like a canary
bird. When he commances a speech, he thrusts
both hands into his breeches pockets, draws his
head down between his shoulders, doubles himself like another Cuilp, speaks in a low, whining,
canting tene; paces the platform backward and
forward, walks down into the it's, among the
audience; gradually raises his voice, lifts up his
head, brandsches his fists, and makes a climax by
rending tas air and pawing the ground like a
built. This individual, sent out by the State Demo-

When General GAGE was in command of the Pritish troops in Massachusetts before the Revetution, there was an attempt made by one of the English officers to excite the few slaves in Boston against their masters. The offender was Capt, John Willson, of the fifty-ninth regiment. He assured the slaves that the foreign troops had come to procure their freedom, and

"that with their assista oce, they should be able to drive the Laberty Boys' to the Devil." In October, 1768, the Selectme, of the town made a complaint against Capt. Wi LLSON, and he was arrested. The evidence against him was so strong that he was bound over fo, 'trial. By the influence of British officers, how ver, the indictment was quashed, and Willson', field, deeming it unsafe to remain in Boston. A 't this time there were only about eight hundred co-tered persons in Boston, of which number three bundred were females. From 1750 to the Kevo luttlon, the number of slaves decreased quite rapi. There were nearly two hundred more slave vern 1754, than there were colored persons in Boston ten years later.

ten years later.

A Sleeping-Car Incident. The Milweukee News tells the following incl-dent, which was witnessed by a friend in a sleeping-car on the Detroit and Milwaukes road: dent, which was witnessed by a friend in a sleeping-car on the Detroit and Milwaukes road:

The car was nearly full, and in one of the compartments was a manden lady, neither fat nor far, but forty, who was wenderfully exercised at her close proximity to some naughty men, who were much amused at her nervousness. Looking about her with adelong glances, art strugs of diaguar, also finally mustered courage to put on her "sight cap," which operation was almost no much for her. This feat accomplished, she again cest rightened glances at her surrounders, obviously afraid to proceed further. At this juncture the conductor came is, whom she immediately butten-holed, and, in whispers, heard in the remotest part of the car, she indignantly interrogated him to know if there were no curalins "in the house." "Certainty, ma'ant, said the slabue conductor, who hastened to procure some, at which she appears t exceedingly grateful. They were soon drawn, and sas procuedes to make hersed as confortable as the unture of the circumstances allowed.

But she was dealered to enjoy very little repose, for every now comer in pursuif of quarters, who passed her circly would inquiringly draw her curian to see if it was recoupled, when a seecthered scream would issee furth, which caused an instancesneous dropping of "tan 182," when the processional guinaws of the spectators, it may be imagined that the poor victim obtained very little satisfaction for her iffey cents outlay, and that she internally vewed never to place hersen in a tike predicament again.

We have been very much amused in listening to an acquaintance of ours when describing his experience with a new set of teeth. He re-

to an acquaintance of ours when describing his experience with a new set of teeth. He remarked:

I have had all my teeth pulled out, for, to tell the truth. I think they have been a curse to me always rather than a blessing. Now, in their place I have had faise ones put lo, and I must tell you my experience with my new masticators. I feet, when the "set" was first put in, as though I had a couple of wheelbarrows full of paving stones laying around loses in my mooth, and it seemed as if they were going to be splited out at every motion. The first day I wated till every one had done, not daring to make an exhibition of my teeth and must he risk of their dropping on the table. Well, I chewed a little and stopped, shewed again and stepped, and finally went to my room and lad the darned things on the back part of an upper shaft, thinking they were no go. The next day I truk of them again, but with little botter success, and after this I would carry them in my pocket, occasionally trying the things on, and every time experiencing some new emotion. One day they would feel as much like a great herse-shoe, with nails in it, as anything else; and then again I could be certain that I had a great herse-shoe, with nails in it, as anything else; and then again I could be certain that I had a great circular wheel stowed under my lys. Some of my experience was very coraical. They served me so many times, and lows rasher getting treed of my bargain; but, by perseverance, I have become used to their ways, and now they cannot get away from me, as I know just how to manage them, and how to lite on them, and bless from the bottom of my heart the inventor of false toeth.

Bees Let Locac.

The Cleveland Herald tells the following sting-

The Cleveland Heraid tells the following stinging report:

A few days ago, a manfrom Illinois passed through here on the reitroad with one bundred and ten cases of bees, on route for California, where he says he receives \$100 a box for them. They cost him \$35 a box in Illinois. While the boxes were being conveyed from the Tolede to the C. & K. train, one of them fell off the truck and burst epen, and in instant the air was filled with the buzzing insects. The depot being crowded with passengers, quite a commonion was excited. The bees, tired of their confinement and joil over the rails, resolved on a spree, and playfully lighting on the faces of frantic women and nervous man, lett them more frantic and zervous than before, from their pointed attentions. Wansen, Lawrenses and Rosinson, though efficient depot offigers and admit in catching thieves, shood no chance with the wing-droques. "Clause" was seen beating a hasty retreat through a side door, not with a "fleat and in is ear" exactly, but with an agle and exceedingly tenselous homey bee down the back of his need. Others received stinging repressis for their constitutional stardiness of locausotion, and were observed to move at a speed never before attempted by them. There was a degree of warmith about the attentions of the bees not to be resided. Tay disappeared after a time, and the depot resumed its accustenced quet.

Lake Michigan is quite celebrated for the ex-shient quality of the fish caught in its waters. In village—that of St. Josepha Michigan—has thirteen lishing smacks, and the product this acason has been an aggregate, according to the Chicago Democrat of 20,190 haif-barrels of ish, netting the round sum of \$100,800 or nearly \$5.000 to each boat. "At New Buffelo, in the same county, about 4.000 half-barrels have been caught the present season, making \$170.000 as the value of the fishing interest of 100.000 as the value of the fishing interest of 100.000 as alone for a single season." The principal parties of the fish are white, though many are trout, and other excellent varieties. Nearly every city and village bordering on the lake has its lishermen, and, could the statistics of the fish trade of Michigan be collected, we have reason to think that they would make an exhibit somewhere in the vicinity of lifteen hundred thousand dollars.

The Chillicothe Gazette of the 11th, gives the particulars of the kidnapping of a colored mannamed OLIVER ANDERSON. A man named MICE named OLIVER ANDERSON. A man named MIKE HARLEY, with some other reactles, went to ANDERSON's house, in the lower part of the town, at midnight, and awaking ANDERSON and wife, demanded admittance under pretence of being officers, and the negro dressed and let them in. Four of the kidnsppers soized, handcuffed and dragged ANDERSON to the wagon. The wife of ANDERSON screamed, but a blow from one of the kidnappers quieted her. They returned for the child of two years, but the mother had escaped to the neighbors with that, and in the meantime ANDERSON was a carried away out of reach of succer, and was ne doubt carried to Kentucky. ANDERSON was a free man, and had lived in Chillicothe for five years. This is the second case of kidnapping in Ross county, within six months.

Washington's Farewell Address. Mr. Binney, of Philadelphia, has lately published a pamphlet relative to the authorship of WARMINGTON'S Farewell Address, in which, speaking of the original heads, or hints, or draught, as it came from WARMINGTON to HAMILTON, he

These are golden truths, a treasure of political wis These are golden truths, a treasure of political wisdom, experience and foresight, which, from the gravity of their tone, the depth of their nincerity, their simplicity, and the tenderness, as well as the strength of the concern they manifest for the whole people, make, in themselves, a "Farswell Address," as it were, from a dying father to his children. And they are Washington's alone, without suggestion by anybody—Mannon, Hamilton, or any friend or advisor—drawn from the depth of Washington's own heart, and if the whole Farswell Address, as it now stands on record, were decomposed, and such parts dispoled as were added to give the paper an entrance into the minds of statesmen and legislators, and to pisze it among the permanent rules of government, the great residuan would be found in those principles, an imporishable legacy to the people. They are the soul of the Farsweit Address.

MAIL ITEMS, &c.

THE ground was covered with snew in some pertions of Connecticut on Thursday.

MRS. MARY STAFFORD has bequeathed to the
Methodist church of Savannah, theorgia, a handsome residence worth \$8,000, and 17 slaves. A woman was burned to death in Albany on Wednesday, by falling on a steve when

on Wednesday, by falling on a stove when drugk.

There are in Salem, Ala., fourteen artesian wells, which have an average depth of about four hundred feet.

MRS. E. HAMILTON HOLLY, a daughter of General ALEXANDER HAMILTON, died at Washington, on Monday.

AUSTIN AVERY, of Windham, Ct., has a pumpkin vine in his garden 1528 feet in length, which has produced sixty pumpkins, averaging nine inches in diameter.

THE Artists of Baltimore have joined themselves together in a club, called the Allston Association, and will hold a grand soirce of Tuesday ovening next.

THE New Bedford Mercury states a New York

RATES OF ADVERTISING TERMS-CASH IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements and the officer of the stabilishment is entirely closed on Sunday.

THE President has appointed his nephew. A man Buchanan, a young lawyer of Philapelphia, his private secretary. Mr. Shantow, who has been acting temporarily, having been detailed from the Treasury Department for that purpose, will resume his place in the Department.

Worsund, a Cherokee Indian, was hung at You Buren, in the state of Arkansas, a few days ago, for the murder of a white Chectaw. An exchange, announcing the fact, finds fault because he was hung an hour earlier than the time armounced, "thereby disappointing many of our country friends."

The North Chica Herold say: "Onion in

country friends."

The North Chie a Herald say:—Opine to becoming the wince crop of several of the Chinese provinces, where the country produce is fast superseding the Turkey and the inferience is fast superseding the Turkey and the inferience classes of the Malya drug. It is largely used for intermixture with the dearer Patub and Malya. The juice has an acrid taste. In cultivation, the Chinese look more to quantity the quantity.

Cov. Weller, of California, writer to the Treas. The Washington Monument Association. It belows: In compliance with an act passed by the last Legislature, I have this day for warded to the Hon. Wat. Mindrett, a draft of New York for \$1.000, with directions to hand the same to you. California proposes to give this amount manually towards the erection of that noble she fit to the memory of our Washington.

The son of Char. Davis, of Baltimore, who has been heretor we reported as suffering with reptiles in his stowards, has grown worse, and the daily prestrated by most terriole-passes and sensations of chocking, occasioned by the reptiles crawling into his throat. The unfortunate left in the violent injury upon himself and members of the family, render, we his confinement necessary.

An ingenious mecha: te, Mr. A. T. Mason,

An ingenious mechan to, Mr. A. T. Mason, & An ingerious mecha:

Basil, has made, with has pen-knife, a miniai are machine shop, fully ear upped, and in working order, which is quite a waster in its way. The size of the frame work is bout four by tive feet, and within atanda a locom a double engine, circular stratus, & chinery generally met waster in its way. The first think of machinery generally met waster in its way. The strategy is the first thinks of machinery generally met waster in its way. The strategy is the strategy in the strategy in the strategy is the strategy in the strategy in the strategy is the strategy in the strategy in the strategy is the strategy in the strategy in the strategy is the strategy in the strategy in the strategy is the strategy in the strategy in the strategy is the strategy in the strategy in the strategy is the strategy in the strategy is the strategy in the strategy in the strategy is the strategy in the strategy in the strategy is the strategy in the strategy is the strategy in the strategy in the strategy is the

kind.

Mr. Calvin Adams, of I recently decovered that an , charge takes piace when molt cooling. By insulating the workman who pours in the liquings from common iron come on ver and as hard as steel. Ther dence of the university of this a though it is not yet applied to an prese, such phenomena cannot far produce useful effects.

It will be the force, and reproduce useful effects.

In view of the probable ratificat.
In of our new summary of 856 has been a this it appears that the aggrega imports a maintain tapmounted to \$50,500,000.
In of our new summary of 856 has been a this it appears that the aggregamounted to the copium imported was upwards of \$23
I be inward and outward tonusge
British, 153 American ships, and 5.

Salips of other nations.

other nations.

Mr. LUPDINGTON, of Milwaukes, certain parties in St. Paul, "upon a writenant to recover \$50,000 advanced by his complish certain purposes of the forty in the Kailroad matters in Binnesota." The however, have put in the plea in answers aid funds were advanced to buy up and the officers and members of the Territorial islature, in disposing of the Congressional grants: and that this, being against "p policy," Lupbington is not, therefore, and to recover his \$50,000.

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Portland. The Great Eastern is expected to make one or two trips to sea while at Portland, arrying 10,000 persons. arrying 10,000 persons.

A MINIATURE steam engine, complete in all tits details, was exhibited at the California State Fair, of short one rat power, manufactured by HENAT Rice, watchmaker, of Sacramento. A steam attainment was formed with a copper tips no larger in diameter than an ordinary straw, connecting with the botter outside, from which it received its supply; and when under a full head, its fly wheel performed over two theusand revolutions a minute. Nothing could be more beautifully accurate in its adjustment. The cylinder has a three-sinteenth inch, seven-sixteenth inch stroke. It propelled a small turning lathe, and elicited from the special many complimentary remarks to the skill of its

many complimentary remarks to the skill of its manufacturer. manufacturer.

FLY S. PARKER, Chief of the Six Nations, is an engineer in the employ of the Federal Gevernment at Galena, Id. The Dubuque Herald of the 13th inst., says: "Capt. PARKER started this morning for New York. He goes on the Buffalo to pay his annual visit to the Six Nations. He goes every year, divests himself of the habitments of civilization, puts on the garb of the Red Man, and, as their Chief, listens to their complaints, adjusts their grievances, and of the Red Man, and, as their Chief, listens to their complaints, adjusts their grievances, and harmonizes their diverse opinions. Capt. Panker locks about half and-half Indian; he is portly, as if fed upon turtle soup, has a dark but pleasant eye, long straight hair, the copper complexion, highly softened with white, and generally descent present any acceptance.

raily does not present any appearance sugge of tomahawks or scalping knives." A raw weeks since, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester left. Tomnadown, is Gleugary, Scotland, to proceed to visit Lord Manmanuar, at Achnacarry House. They started off on foot, expecting to overtake their penies, and were accompanied by a guide. When about half way, the guide was dismissed, the Duke conceiving that he was sufficiently acquainted with the path over the hill. Unfortunately, however, the Duke turned to the left, instead of the right hand. The journey, however, was proceeded with, and about eight in the evening the Duke and Duchess arrived at Achnacarry, howing traveled from 20 to 25 miles of reck, begand steep carries—a pedestrian feat which probably no lady of the peccage ever surpassed.

The late celestial phenomena, which attracted.

probably no lady of the peckage ever surpassed.

The late colectial phenomena, which attracted so much attention here and in the tropics, were equally objects of wonder to the simple-minded people of the neighboring Maxican republic, and various were the interpretations thereof. Among the Indians, the general opinion seems to have been that the end of the world was at hand, and that these dickering lights were only the advancing flames. The daily contests of the white population, however, as naturally led them to a political interpretation of the phenomena, which of course, varied with their sympathics. These thought to see St. Ignarius, St. Francis, or other founders of religious orders, riding in charlots of fire—in their hands banners, on which was inscribed "death to the Puros," while the lively imaginations of the latter saw signesses

A Mermon is a living paradox. He says grace before a sotillion, swears in his sermons, selects his texts indifferently from the bible, the books of Mermon, an almanae, or the President's Mesof Mormon, an almanac, or the President's Message, and is perpetually quarrelling for the sake of peace. His religion is a loke, and he makes the best story-teller a chief of the querum. He assumes dignities, but has not the slightest respect for them; and the affect of his piety is to put him on a level with the greatest reprobate of the time. In short he is the Latter Dey Saint; or, in other words, the last one year world think of calling a saint.

A PHYSICIAN is M. Paul tour part of the saint of the saint.

AUSTIN AVERY, of Windham, Ct., has a pumpkin vine in his garden 1328 feet in length, which has produced sixty pumpkins, averaging nine inches in diameter.

The Artists of Baltimore have joined themselves together in a club, called the Allsten Association, and will half a grand soirce of Tuesday ovening next.

The New Bedford Mercury states a New York gentleman is negotiating for two stammers to run between Fairbaven and New York, in connection with the Fairbaven Branch Bailroad.

It is a prevent in Jefferron county that snow always falls at Backett's Harbor on the 19th of October, and an old gentleman in that county wins money annually on a bet to that effect.